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IN REPLY
REFER TO J-67

March 30, 2001

MEMORANDUM FOR: DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Adoption of Commercial Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Standards for DoD Logistics Business Transactions - Integrated Product Team (IPT) – Expanded

The next meeting of subject IPT will commence at 0800, on April 26, at the Logistics Management Institute (LMI), McLean, VA. Attached for your review and comment are draft minutes that resulted from the March 13-14, 2001 meeting. Subject to comment, the IPT Chairman will approve these minutes on April 26, 2001. For your convenience, copies of information and briefings provided at the March 13-14, 2001 meeting are located at http://www.dla.mil/j-6/log-edi/ERP_IPT/default.htm. Points of contact are Mr. George Kingsley, (703) 767-0068, george_kingsley@hq.dla.mil or Mr. Terry Gower, (703) 767-0067, terry_gower@hq.dla.mil.

RICHARD L. MODELL, Colonel, USAF
IPT Chairman

Attachments:
1. Meeting minutes
2. Attendees
3. Action items

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cc:
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence) (ASD) (DCIO)
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, Acquisition Reform
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Logistics & Materiel Readiness) (LSM), (SCI), (TP), (MPP&R)

DRAFT

Minutes[1]
Adoption of Commercial EDI Standards for Department of Defense (DoD) Logistics Business Transactions Integrated Product Team (IPT) -- Expanded
March 13-14, 2001

(Day 1) Welcome, Meeting Overview: The meeting opened with administrative remarks and the IPT Chairman thanking Mr. Zachary G. Goldstein, Director, Logistics Systems Modernization (LSM), Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness (DUSD)(L&MR) and Ms. Claudia S. Knott, Executive Director, Joint Electronic Commerce Program Office (JECPO)/eBusiness (eBus), United States Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) for agreeing to initiate this meeting of the Adoption of Commercial EDI Standards for DoD Logistics Business Transactions, Integrated Product Team (IPT) – Expanded.[2] He also expressed appreciation to the other participants for their attendance and briefly summarized why the meeting had been called. In addition to the IPT's transactional data charter and as a result of the February 5, 2001 decision at the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)-sponsored Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Consortium, the IPT was expanded to:

- Look at the full range of community data services needed to support Component[3] ERP implementations
- Identify and develop – collaboratively - common data service requirements
- Publish a plan that guides DoD in the application of common services requirements

Leadership Presentations:

The Executive Director, JECPO/eBus began her remarks by stressing the strategic and operational advantage DoD currently has in the areas of data management, routing, and repositories. Ms. Knott drew a correlation between what the commercial sector is attempting to do in the area of business-to-business (B2B) exchange services and what DoD has been doing since the early 1960s with organizations such as the Defense Logistics Management Standards Office (DLMSO), the Defense Automatic Addressing System Center (DAASC), and the Defense Logistics Information Service (DLIS). She explained how the DLA 21 initiative had, for the first time, brought under one umbrella the tools needed to support DoD internal and external customer interface requirements from a complete eBus perspective.

Under DLA 21, eight organizations merged. These organizations are unique in that each supports DoD enterprise-wide and civil sector eBus requirements. The core competencies of each organization form the basis for the common corporate services:

- JECPO: Electronic Business/Electronic Commerce (EB/EC) architectural development, functional and technical integration, program management, and data interchange capabilities of the Defense eBus Exchange (DEBX)

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[1] Summary of briefings and discussions not a verbatim account
[2] For the purpose of this document – will be referred to as the IPT
[3] Inclusive of all Department of Defense (DoD) Services and Agencies

- Logistics Community Manager (LCM): Collaborative processes for identification, synthesis, and prioritization of functional logistics requirements
- DLMSO: Collaborative processes for development and maintenance of logistics data interchange business rules and standards
- Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV): The integration of disparate data bases and information fusion into a logistics knowledge-base available to the Commanders In Chief (CINCs)
- Automatic Identification Technology (AIT): The application of source data capture using standards and a wide range of tools: bar codes, radio frequency tags, satellite transmissions, etc.
- DAASC: Transactional data management services: routing, translation, conversion, and tailored archiving
- DLIS: Development, maintenance and distribution of reference data relating to items of supply and vendors
- Document Automation & Production Service (DAPS): Document conversion, management and replication: both hard copy and electronic, via a wide range of media and the transfer across media

Ms. Knott went on to define and characterize her marketspace as the seams between and across the Components and DoD customer business areas and information technology systems. DoD directives, instructions, regulations, and manuals specify the intersections of customers with the eBus marketspace. The procedures for obtaining eBus services are detailed in manuals such as DoD 4000.25-M, the "Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS)", and DoD 4100.39-M, "Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) Procedures." These documents are drafted by the organizational elements within the eBus Directorate and staffed and published by OSD.

Ms. Knott concluded her remarks by pointing out that everyone in attendance was in the information management business and challenged the IPT to work collaboratively to ensure that our customers are receiving the best support possible without duplication of effort.

The Director, (DUSD)(L&MR)(LSM) began by referring to the active history of the IPT and the long trail of OSD policy memoranda, directives, and plans that have been generated as a result of its efforts. He thanked the IPT members and mentioned that from an individual perspective it may be difficult to see that this IPT is making a difference, but from DoD's perspective a firm policy foundation is being laid that is moving DoD toward interoperability and the reinvigoration of common community services. In an attempt to get DoD's arms around the Component ERP/modernization efforts, it is logical to call on this IPT to expand its focus beyond transactional data. The intent is for the Components to take advantage of DoD modernized common community services in order to better support the warfighters with an information centric environment and reduce cost by eliminating duplication.

The challenge for the IPT is to identify areas of collaboration and partnership and synchronize implementation. From an overarching perspective, OSD established the

ERP Consortium to ensure that as DoD moves forward with large-scale, commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) modernization efforts, the fundamental enterprise system does not break. From the ERP Consortium perspective, the focus of ERP efforts is on the DoD "E" (enterprise). Mr. Goldstein cautioned that DoD does not have a good large-scale information technology (IT) developmental track record, but agrees that we must move to ERPs in order to satisfy the complete spectrum of modernization requirements. For everyone to be successful with their individual modernization efforts, collaboration-- not point-to-point interfaces -- is required to ensure interoperability across Component boundaries and with the commercial sector.

A task originating from the February 5, 2001 ERP Consortium meeting was for DUSD(L&MR) to define OSD's overarching tenets for ERP development. The briefer asked the IPT to review and comment on the draft tenets contained at Table 1.

Table 1 – Draft OSD Overarching ERP Development Tenets

Inter-component and inter-functional data mappings and interfaces should be developed once and shared as a community service (no point-to-point interfaces among components). Unique intra-component interface only when most cost effective.
Data to be captured and maintained with minimal human intervention.
The one authoritative source of data should be available via a community service to any bona fide user; data owners would need to interact only with the community service.
Data should meet requirements for currency, accuracy, precision, and response time of the most demanding information customer.
The enterprise is only as strong as the weakest link; information assurance is a functional requirement that must be accommodated from the outset. Guidance needed based on risk/cost trades.
Logistics management metrics should be computed as a community service; • To maximum extent, an automatic by-product of operations; basic data available to the community service provider • Set by policy, consistent at all echelons, with higher levels aggregating data end-to-end, and • The dominant metric user should computerize it.
Collaborative action and management oversight should ensure effective implementation of these tenets.

The briefing concluded with an observation that as the new administration moves into place, efforts like this are being scrutinized. To be successful, this IPT must guide DoD away from duplication and toward common corporate services that enable interoperability regardless of technology. OSD's focus is on information sharing and leveraging, not on stopping or taking over Component modernization initiatives.

Department of Defense Reform Initiative Directive (DRID) #48 IPT Overview/ Outlook:

After thanking Ms. Knott and Mr. Goldstein for their opening remarks, the IPT Chairman mentioned that the name DRID #48 IPT has been around since the IPT originated. Although *Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 8190.1, DoD Logistics Use of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Standards* supersedes DRID #48, the original name

and charter had not been modified. The Chairman encouraged new IPT members and meeting attendees to visit the IPT web site www.dla.mil/j-6/log-edi/. This web site contains a complete history of the IPT to include membership, meeting minutes, briefings, and links to related areas of interest.

The Chairman outlined the three-level organization that ensures the chain of command is informed of IPT proceedings. The three levels are a management level, policy and oversight level, and a working level. The management level consists of the Deputy Secretary of Defense (DEPSECDEF) and Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)). Also at this level are the DoD Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Deputy DoD CIO. At the policy and oversight level is the DUSD(L&MR) with the Logistics Information Board (LIB) and ERP Consortium serving as the IPT executive oversight committees. The IPT reports directly to the LIB and ERP Consortium. The working level consists of the IPT Chairman with the Components, DoD staff elements, and other Government and non-DoD Government activities providing IPT membership and expertise.

The Chairman reviewed current IPT process. In order to accomplish the task given the IPT, a three-pronged approach has worked well: representatives who attend the IPT meetings are known as the steering group. They are the voting members and provide recommendations on IPT actions, timing, priorities, etc. Action groups have been formed in the past and may be required in the future to make recommendations on issues as defined by the steering group. A small support group is maintained by the Chairman to provide facilitators to action groups, serve as editors, and perform other administrative functions such as meeting minutes, announcements, web site management, etc. Outlined at Table 2 are the signed and pending signature materials that have resulted from the IPT efforts:

Table 2 – Signed and Pending IPT Materials[4]

Signed:
Department of Defense Reform Initiative Directive #48, December 9, 1998, Subject: *Adoption of Commercial EDI Standards for DoD Logistics Business Transactions*
Charter – *Adoption of Commercial EDI Standards for DoD Logistics Business Transactions – Integrated Product Team*, March 12, 1999
USD(AT&L) Memorandum, September 14, 1999, Subject: *Policy Guidance for Department of Defense (DoD) Use of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Standards in Logistics Applications*
USD(AT&L) Memorandum, March 15, 2000, Subject: *Changes to the Defense Logistics Standard Systems (DLSS)*
USD(AT&L) Memorandum, March 29, 2000, Subject: *Defense Automatic Addressing System Center (DAASC) Request For Logistics Transaction Services*
Adopting Commercial Electronic Data Interchange Standards for DoD Logistics – Phased Implementation Plan, April 14, 2000
DoD Directive 8190.1, May 5, 2000, Subject: *DoD Logistics Use of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Standards*
USD(AT&L) L/LSM Memorandum, May 11, 2000, Subject: *Defense Logistics Data Administration*

[4] All signed documentation can be found at web site www.dla.mil/j-6/log-edi/.

DUSD(L&MR) Memorandum, November 30, 2000, Subject: *Community Data Exchange Services for Logistics Business Processes*
Draft DUSD(L&MR) Memorandum, February 26, 2001, Subject: *Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DoDAAC) Process Review*
Charter-- *Logistics Data Process Review Committee (LDMPRC,* dated February 26, 2001*)*
Pending signature:
Draft DUSD(L&MR) Memorandum, Subject: *Design Specification for Logistics Business Systems*
Draft DUSD(L&MR) Memorandum, Subject: *Defense Logistics Data Administration*
Draft DUSD(L&MR) Memorandum, Subject: *Policy Guidance for Department of Defense (DoD) Data Administration for Logistics*
Draft DLMSO Recommended Changes to DoD 4140.1-R, Subject: *DoD Materiel Management Regulation*

The briefing concluded with the Chairman explaining the remainder of the day would be devoted to a few of the current common corporate service capability overview briefings.

Current DoD Transactional Data Overview:

Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS): As a result of DRID #48, the DLMS definition was expanded to include a broad base of business rules to include uniform policies, procedures, time standards, transactions, and data management designed to meet DoD's requirements for total logistics support. The DLMS is founded upon the sound application of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) chartered Accredited Standards Committee (ASC)) X12 EDI, but is being expanded to employ other emerging EB/EC technologies such as: XML, data sharing, automated identification technology, object-oriented user interfaces, electronic mall, web-based technology, and electronic funds transfer, as appropriate. Under the current DLMS change process, Components, through collaboration, can formally change the way DoD logistics information exchange is performed. This process has served DoD very well for many years. But, as the rate of technological change has increased, the requirement to accelerate the process has also come to the forefront. The biggest complaint from the Components is that the process is too slow and antiquated. Although the process remains sound, the issue of time has taken on a new importance within DLMSO. DLMSO has taken one step toward accelerating the process by uncoupling internal DoD notes from Federally-approved Implementation Conventions (IC). To date, 43 of the 53 ICs have been converted. Of the 43 converted ICs, 11 are currently out for public comment. When completed, this one change in the way DoD processes business rule changes is expected to cut months from the overall change time.

Defense EBusiness Exchange (DEBX): The DEBX software applications represent DoD's trading exchange for both internal and external business transaction processes. Formerly named the Electronic Commerce Processing Node (ECPN), it is part of the common enterprise service network and is the result of collaboration between the Defense Information System Agency (DISA) and DLA's DAASC. By combining gateway and network entry point functions into a single application, DEBX provides an enhanced audit trail of transactions to ensure end-to-end reliability and audibility. The DEBX is located at two DISA and two DLA processing nodes and provides a robust value added network capable of processing many time the current volume of transaction

traffic. The role of DEBX is to serve as a single interface between DoD and non-DoD trading partners for conducting EDI. The functional capabilities of the DEBX are defined at Table 3:

Table 3 – DEBX Functional Capabilities

Provide communications connectivity between commercial Value-Added Networks (VAN) and DoD and commercial sector gateways
Provide technology-neutral message translation
Provide rigorous end-to-end accountability within the DEBX system, with no single point of failure that could result in loss or non-delivery of data
Implement a relational database management system (RDBMS) for storage of data passing through the DEBX
Provide automated archive and retrieval mechanisms for messages and system configuration data
Provide system performance information, including transaction statistics and communications status

Current eXtensible Markup Language (XML) Direction: The briefing began with the statement that XML provides a way to circumvent some of the shortcomings of traditional EDI such as expensive translation and VAN costs and integration complexities. Leading industry experts predict that the application of XML for B2B transactions via the Internet and web will soar past that of traditional EDI within the next two years. XML is becoming ubiquitous within the web architecture. It is fair to say that XML has passed its litmus test. The briefer went on to point out that although many groups continue to create their own standard eBus dialects and applications of XML, there are really only two widely embraced fixed standards at this point: XML, the language, and EDI. The briefer cautioned that although the variant of XML called ebXML has shown that it has the backing, vision, and technical resources to eventually succeed as the next generation EDI standard, it is prudent to remain flexible and position ourselves to embrace any hybrid of XML/EDI. Other points made include:

- XML Business Object Documents (BODs) is only useful if you have an ERP system such as SAP or PeopleSoft and need to link your ERP system with some back-end business applications. BODs are not a replacement or alternative for EDI
- ebXML is a revolutionary work in progress that will take some time to unfold and mature. ebXML is also evolutionary in nature, built on 25 years of EDI experience. The impact of ebXML will be felt around the world across both large and small enterprises

DoD XML Prototype: In the area of enterprise services, DoD's translation focus heretofore has been on the DLSS (the military-unique, fixed length, MILS transactions) to DLMS (the commercial, variable length, ANSI ASC X12 transactions). With the expansion of the DLMS definition to include other technologies, DoD is expanding its focus. Currently, with the assistance of the XMLSolutions Business Integration Platform (BIP), DLA and DISA are evaluating XML and how it can be centrally managed across the DoD enterprise through translation. XMLSolutions has mapped all ANSI ASC X12 standard ICs to XML DTD equivalents. Although DoD will need to modify these XML DTD equivalents to accommodate unique requirements, there does not seem to be a

problem with expanding the DLSS to DLMS translation model to include XML. One of the positive byproducts of this effort will be the ability to export the DTD library. The briefer estimates that this translation capability can be in place by 3QFY01.

Current DoD Reference Data Overview:

Product Data Markup Language (PDML): Product data is an essential component of many procurement actions. In item repair or re-procurement actions where product data is required, the technical data package must be assembled and then distributed to potential vendors. Both processes must be automated through paperless operations or product data will greatly constrict the benefits of electronic commerce (EC) for those procurement actions. PDML is an EC solution to product data management. It also is a key element in acquisition and logistics process improvement with respect to product data management and configuration management. PDML is an XML-based vocabulary for the integration of product data contained in a system of heterogeneous data repositories.

DLIS (Federal Logistics Information System [FLIS], Central Contractor Registration [CCR], Hazardous Material Information System [HMIS], etc.): DLIS, in its role as DoD's manager and integrator of reference data, talked to three of its current systems:

- **FLIS:** The FLIS system is a congressionally mandated central repository of cataloging data. It assigns unique National Stock Numbers (NSN) for any items repetitively purchased for the United States Government. FLIS is grouped into segments of related categories and can be accessed on line through the Logistics On Line Access (LOLA) or by batch via tape or message. Inquiries can also be performed using pass-through or on a CD-ROM product called FEDLOG.
- **CCR:** The CCR is a JECPO/eBus initiative maintained by DLIS and is the official database for information about vendors doing business with DoD. The CCR system is designed to optimize the "one time data entry use many times" concept to eliminate redundant maintenance of vendor data. Using the web based CCR application, the vendor controls their own data by entering, updating and renewing the CCR with their most current information. Using CCR dissemination tools, Government procurement and payment officials then have access to the best vendor data available. The CCR database is designed to be the most current, accurate, and complete contractor information available.
- **HMIS:** The current HMIS is the DoD central repository for Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for hazardous material purchased by the DoD. The system is a relational database residing on a mid-tier platform. Data is accessed by the field via a quarterly CD-ROM product and a web site.

Current DoD Repository Overview:

DLIS (product/meta-data): DLIS went on to discuss some of its current repository capabilities:

- **Military Engineering Data Asset Locator System (MEDALS):** MEDALS is DoD's central index of engineering drawings. It is an interactive on-line system accessed via the web and interfaces with 34 other repositories. The system provides an online bulletin board and inquiry capability. It can also be accessed via the Electronic Drawing Order Request (EDOR) or a batch inquiry.
- **Metadata Repository (MDR):** The objectives of the MDR initiative are to manage data as a corporate resource; manage data separate from applications; support interoperability and product data; and improve warfighter effectiveness. Currently the MDR is capable of supporting the implementation of an integrated data environment through web access, reference data model maps, and weapons system information. In addition, it is capable of repository data configuration and business agreement management.
- **XML Registry/Repository:** The current XML registry/repository provides web accessible storage, query, and retrieval for registered XML artifacts such as Document Type Definitions (DTDs), schemas, and style sheets. It can also support PDML and Micro Array Markup Language (MAML) operations and data sharing agreements.

e-IC (Enterprise Integration Center): This briefing began with the suggestion that as we further discuss and explore repositories, the IPT may want to consider categorizing them for better understanding across the DoD enterprise. He suggested the web browsers could be class I, metadata repositories class II, reference data systems class III, and authoritative data source repositories class IV. The IPT Chairman agreed to look into developing categories as he suggested. The briefer outlined the current e-IC web site that was set up for eBus information flow and storage between the United States and other North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries. He recommended that the attendees take a look at http://www.denicn.com/.

Corporate Services: The briefings ended with a recap of three organizations that provide nucleus for the common service enterprise infrastructure:

- **DLMSO:** DoD's administrator of business rules and data standards – www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso.
- **DEBX/DAASC:** DoD's VAN service provider – www.daas.dla.mil.
- **DLIS:** DoD's cataloging and repository service provider – http://www.dlis.dla.mil/.

Day 1 Wrap-Up: Day one concluded with the Chairman reviewing the day's activities and reminding everyone that the goal is to develop an enterprise-wide plan that guides the application of community data services in ERP implementations.

(Day 2) Welcome: Day two opened with the IPT Chairman thanking Mr. James Eccleston, Director, Supply Chain Integration (SCI), Office of the DUSD(L&MR) for agreeing to join the group, along with Mr. Goldstein, for the day.

DoD Modernization Initiatives Overview and Data and Repository Requirements:

Army Wholesale Logistics Modernization Program (WLMP):

Program overview: The Army's ERP program is modernizing two existing wholesale level systems, the Standard Depot System (SDS) and Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS). The primary reason for moving to an ERP is that the Army was finding it increasingly difficult to maintain new weapons systems with an antiquated wholesale logistics system. To rectify this problem, they awarded a 10-year firm, fixed price contract to the Computer Science Corporation (team-CSC) to develop and sustain a new wholesale system using SAP as the ERP vendor, along with several other subcontractors. The contract has been in effect since December 1999 and is currently working development and integration. For more information on the Army ERP effort, see www.wlmp.com. Other points included:

- Approximately 70 percent of the contract money is tied to performance
- It is anticipated that there will be opportunities to take advantage of synergies with other ERP users – planning to meet with DLA to discuss functional overlaps
- As a result of the ERP, there may be a need for organizational change to support new business processes – road shows (education) have begun
- Migration Overview:
    - Fundamental goal is to ensure interoperability without changing a lot of code and the use of commercial business rules
    - In order to sustain the old code team-CSC has hired prior Government employees
    - Will use repositories to store maps
    - Maintaining a strong audit trail to ensure they know how they got to where they are
    - Will use experts to determine requirements and are willing to challenge regulations
    - The only interfaces that the Army will honor are those that are governed by existing memoranda of understanding (MOUs)
    - Working product data management: need hooks into weapons system management environment; no clear diagnostic for fleet management; plan to bring weapons system managers into process
    - Too early in the development process to assess external business rule requirements
    - Integration with retail system is being evaluated
    - Expressed "scope creep" concern – strong focus on staying on task
    - Will not bring data directly from legacy environment – will use a cleansing process

- The briefer stressed that the Army has no intention of using the "big bang" approach, but will employ functionality by system when there is strong confidence that it will work

Discussion: At the conclusion of the briefings, open discussion ensued centered on interfaces and data standards. There was concern expressed regarding how the Army would manage the transition of the current +/- 200 wholesale system interfaces. The briefer emphasized that not all of the details have been finalized, but SAP does lend itself to data sharing and team-CSC was working the issues. There was considerable concern expressed when the Army mentioned that they will continue to translate SAP generated Intermediate Documents (IDOCs) to the military-unique, fixed length, MILS transactions as opposed to the commercial, variable length, ANSI ASC X12 transactions. When asked how the current DoDD 8190.1 effects this decision, the briefer stated that there was no effect. The Army solicitation was published prior to DoDD 8190.1 being signed; the Army's decision was in accordance with their current business arrangement with team-CSC; their near term deployment schedule necessitated using MILS standards. This discussion ended with the Director, DUSD(L&MR)(LSM) stating that it is not his intention to architect by policy, but that he did feel strongly that the money used to translate to the old MILS standard could be better used on higher priority projects.

Navy Efforts: The Navy briefer began his remarks by commenting that from his perspective it is good to "steal" ideas from each other if it gets us collectively to where we want to be.

Program overview: The Navy is moving toward ERPs as a mechanism to reduce operations and business cost by using best business practices and processes. To support their revolution in business affairs (RBA), they are sponsoring four ERP pilots structured to demonstrate and evaluate different Navy functional requirements:

- NAVAIR – Program management:
  - Integration of program management functions: planning and scheduling, financial management, human resource management, configuration management/asset tracking, limited procurement
  - Reengineer business process within the bounds of SAP best commercial practices – best practices, not current practices, will be implemented
- NAVSUP/NAVAIR – Aviation supply chain/maintenance management:
  - Jointly sponsored NAVSUP and NAVAIR ERP
  - Interface depot level maintenance for selected repair items (integrate maintenance and supply)
- SPAWAR – Warfare center management:
  - Eliminate existing internal business systems and interfaces to the maximum extent possible (especially financial feeders)
  - Single source data entry while eliminating data redundancy and improving data integration
  - Chief Financial Officer (CFO) compliance (audible information to the transaction level

  - Provide Navy management an order of magnitude improvement in business information with an associated significant reduction of infrastructure costs
- NAVSEA/CLF – Regional maintenance:
  - Provide timely and rapid access to maintenance information
  - Support total asset visibility
  - Enhance the planning and scheduling process
  - Reduce the total cost of ownership
  - Minimize and simplify data collection

Each ERP is 12-18 months in duration and will all use the SAP vendor as their software solution. The briefer stated that SAP was independently chosen by each of the pilots. The key overarching principals of the Navy ERP pilots is that they will not implement any code modifications. Other points included:

- Sharing of common data among functionalities is a key element of getting us where we want to be
- Want to move away from replication of data
- Would like to see the entire enterprise using the same data
- ERP tells the manager the truth – may need to modify our budgeting and programming methodologies
- Navy ERPs are primarily focused on financial processes
- USMC is involved with ERP from an aviation support perspective
- If ERP pilots succeed, we will implement but will do nothing if they do not succeed
- If you change code, you cannot post subsequent COTS versions
- Will continue to use MILSTRIP for external interfaces
- Navy pilots, if successful, form the blueprint for future business improvements
- Some "bolt on" applications will be used in conjunction with ERP pilot projects
- From a perspective of years, the Navy ERP pilots are well linked
- Where mandated, DoD business rules conflict with ERP business rules – process will be worked outside of the ERP environment
- Repository management remains an issue with the Navy – trying to determine authoritative data sources and interfaces

Discussion: A discussion regarding the apparent contradiction between DRID #47/#54, which dictates the use of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) and the use of ERPs, ensued. The Director, DUSD(L&MR)(LSM) pointed out the issue centers around how DoD will view the end-to-end procurement model – operational view or system view. The operational view allows for flexibility from a system selection perspective and the systems view focuses on system selection and application. The discussion concluded without any interchange possibilities being ruled out and a general understanding that the issue remains open.

(DLA) Business Systems Modernization (BSM):

Program overview: BSM will replace two obsolete legacy material management systems, the Standard Automated Materiel Management System (SAMMS) and the

Defense Integrated Subsistence Management System (DISMS), and various iterations of these systems used at the DLA Inventory Control Points (ICPs). Neither legacy system enables the achievement of the Joint Vision (JV) 2020 concept of focused logistics (agile infrastructure). DLA began the BSM program to introduce an ERP-based system solution in 1999 and has subsequently selected Accenture (formerly Andersen Consulting) as their systems integrator. The program is being managed as an acquisition category (ACAT) 1A program and will focus on the subsistence, clothing and textiles, construction, medical, and spare part commodities. Other points included:

- Important to retain the cross-Component and civil sector interoperability that common corporate enterprise service provides
- BSM is not a panacea – it only fills in parts of the total JV 2020 vision
- Our legacy system environment is antiquated – as an example, there are six different version of SAMMS operating within DLA
- The top management desire to institute the best commercial practices precluded simply re-hosting SAMMS to a new business platform and drove us to ERP
- Will use SAP along with the best-of-the-breed "bolt on" applications to manage order fulfillment
- Goal – use people as proactive, not reactive, elements of the business process
- DLA ERP will use DEBX for customer interfacing – and will use the other modernized eBus enterprise services as needed to support the BSM effort
- Very pleased with OSD support
- Will be going for Milestone III/C decision 4QFY01
- Strong DLA management commitment
- Working with entire logistics community to ensure success
- Issues being worked include standardized data, business rule changes, and the translation of IDOCs to ANSI ASC X12
- BSM will eliminate obsolete or redundant reports
- Identifying and establishing sunset dates for systems that BSM will replace

The briefer concluded by stressing that BSM is a great deal more than an IT program, it is DLA's mechanism for moving our business processes forward.

Global Combat Support System-Air Force (GCSS-AF):

Program overview: GCSS-AF is a family of systems enterprise architectural approach to modernization. The intent is to provide combat support users with a single logon access via a web portal that links cross-functional information in near real time. The integration framework is based on a publish and subscribe concept but will maintain point-to-point interfaces as needed to accommodate customer requirements. AF application/system data can be routed via another hub if required (DEBX) for the purpose of translation and statistical information, but may reduce timeliness. Other points included:

- GCSS-AF is wider then the small "L" (logistics) – will integrate 600-700 applications
- Current web portal prototype has 55,000 users – information can be obtained from other sources

- 60% of current effort is sustaining interfaces – want to reduce with publish and-subscribe concept
    - Who gets the published data will be function of a security application
    - Will provide only one source of data
    - Will use DoD registries
- DoD should re-look the business object document (BOD) model for application at the enterprise level
- One deterrent for the AF not using ERP was the issue of code changes that are mandated by laws and military need
- For the needs of the AF, they feel that their approach is best – but have no problems with other Component ERPs – cautioned that software developers may put in proprietary code to make the systems run better
- Software is "low cost"; but if you can change the process to produce time reductions, "big cost savings" can be realized
- AF has not developed metrics to determine return on investment – will be developed

First-Cut Common Requirements: At the conclusion of the Component briefings, a series of observations/requirements were briefed:

- Data standards
    - Data standardization process in place – 8320.1 (under revision)
    - Data process review committee (PRC) charter signed
    - Baseline – DLSS/DLMS
    - New ERP requirements
        - Requires universe expansion
        - SAP data potential new standards
    - Need standard data dictionary
        - Propose ERP/SAP data as basis for new standard
- Business rules (transactional data interchange)
    - Process for negotiating business rules is in place (work with your PRC representatives!)
    - Common rules that support any technology
        - Published ASC X12 standard ICs
        - MILS/DLSS transactions and ICs
        - XML – DTDs need to be published
        - IDOCs need to be published – options:
            - Agreement across ERPs on a common IDOC per business transaction
            - Does SAP generate ANSI ASC X12 natively(?)
            - Each ERP translates from IDOC to DLMS ANSI ASC X12 (tactical – short term) – share maps?
        - DLMSO – one stop business rules and data standards
- Routing
    - November 30, 2000 memorandum – use community service provider (DEBX)
        - Every sender has common trading exchange

        - Customer profile/security, conventions/protocols, centrally maintained
    - Exceptions
        - Based on operational and economic considerations
        - Does anybody have an exception…?
- Archiving
    - What is archived today/transactions/how long?
    - What are today's justifications for archiving?
        - Reconstruction of traffic
        - Redirection of traffic
        - Suspension of traffic
        - Centralized metrics (DRID #54)
    - Other ERP requirements?
- Repositories
    - Design repositories:
        - Transaction formats (DoD standard XML…)
        - Data standards (metadata)
        - Standard Application Program Interface (API) for repositories
    - Operational repositories:
        - CCR, DoDAAF, FLIS, HMIS…
        - LINK, LOTS, MDR?
    - Informational:
        - DRID #48 web page
        - DLMSO web page
        - ManTech web page
        - Component modernization pages
- Translation
    - IDOCs to DLSS?
    - Business rules and data standards are the key to interoperability
    - Transformation of information exchanges from one medium to another should be mapped once and only once
    - Maps and customer profiles should be centrally controlled

The briefing concluded with a short discussion of OSD policies required to provide the framework for economical and effective implementation of ERPS:

- Reference data – policy to ensure Components adhere to common operating rules
- Data – policy to ensure data is managed as a corporate resource

IPT Open Issues: The IPT Chairman summarized the current DRID #48 open issues and again stressed that the IPT is not disbanding but is expanding. To that end, it is his expectation that the Components will continue to work their plan updates and the other related DoDD 8190.1 issues.

Next Steps/Wrap-up: In closing, the Chairman expressed his gratitude to all attendees for their attention and perseverance in accomplishing a very aggressive agenda spread

over two days. He stated that from his perspective, there appears to be common ground and an underlying sense that folks are working toward similar goals. He went on to state that he would:

- Like the names of the Component IPT lead/representatives by March 16, 2001
- Have the meeting minutes out for review by March 19, 2001
- Revise the current IPT charter and have it out for review by March 21, 2001
- Work with the support group to analyze what had transpired during this meeting in order to:
  - Establish IPT action group requirements by March 23, 2001
  - Develop a plan outline and distribute it for review by April 12, 2001
  - Establish the next meeting goals and objectives by April 12, 2001
- Plan to hold the next meeting on April 24, 2001

The meeting adjourned with Ms. Knott, Director, JECPO/eBus again thanking Mr. Goldstein and Mr. Eccleston along with all other attendees for their active participation. She pointed out that the group is faced with a huge task, one that will require continued OSD support and one that cannot afford to postponed.

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Attendees[5]
Adoption of Commercial EDI Standards for
DoD Logistics Business Transactions, IPT -- Expanded
March 13-14, 2001[6]

Army	***Navy***	***Air Force***	***USMC***	***DLA***	***DLA***	***DLA***
Ms. Bezwada	Mr. Allen	Mr. Carlson	Ms. Matsumoto	Ms. Amyx	Mr. Kingsley	Mr. Woodman
Mr. Burke	Mr. Beiter	Mr. Graves	Mr. Tyler	Mr. Bailey	Ms. Knott	Mr. Yeakel
Ms. Davis	Mr. Buchanan	Mr. Mays		Mr. Behrendt	Ms. Larson	Mr. Zeppieri
Mr. Hamlet	Mr. Hockenberry	Ms. Staib	***DFAS***	Ms. Brislin	Mr. Laudano	
Ms. Kennedy	Mr. Hopkins	MSgt Young	Ms. Hughes	Ms. Broussard	Mr. Lavender	***Others***
Mr. Rogowski	Ms. Lauderdale		Ms. McAdams	Mr. Brown	Mr. Lewis	Ms. Green
Ms. Schreitmueller	Ms. McCarthy			Mr. Decker	Mr. Massie	Ms. Jackson
Mr. Sempek	Mr. Minnick		***ECRC***	Mr. Dommek	Mr. Mayeux	Mr. Kepler
Mr. Sidebottom	Mr. Willamson		Mr. Graves	Mr. Dunham	Ms. Miller	Mr. Kozak
Mr. Suiter	***OSD***	***MEDLOG***	***DSCA***	Mr. Evanoff	Col Modell	Mr. Lawrence
Ms. Thomas	Mr. Clougherty	Ms. Agnew	Ms. Epstein	Mr. Fitzhugh	Mr. Moore	Mr. Pope
Mr. Todd	Mr. Curtis		Mr. Freedenthal	Mr. Gower	Mr. Nevelle	
Ms. Tuck	Mr. Eccleston	***TRANSCOM***	Mr. Goldstein P.	Mr. Hall	Mr. Obey	
LTC Veazie	Mr. Goldfarb	Mr. Bowman	Mr. Sippel	Ms. Hilert	Mr. Oelirich	
Mr. Weston	Mr. Goldstein Z.	Mr. Boyce	Mrs. Taylor-Walden	Mr. Hogland	Mr. Pipan	
Ms. White	Mr. Koch	Mr. Creedon		Mr. Jensen	Mr. Roberts	
Ms. Wiebner	Mr. Owens	MAJ Goodrich		Ms. Johnson	Ms. Savage	
	Mr. Sovoia	Ms. Pelgrim		Mr. Johnson	Mr. St. Mark	
	Mr. Smith	***SPAWAR***	***DISA/JECPO***	Mr. Kimberly	Mr. Thomas	
		Mr. Hopkins	Mr. Wallack	Ms. King		

[5] Government and contractor personnel listed with their affiliation
[6] Find complete attendee list at web site www.dla.mil j-6 log-edi

Action Items
Adoption of Commercial EDI Standards for
DoD Logistics Business Transactions, IPT -- Expanded
March 13-14, 2001

Item	*Action*	*Lead*	*Suspense*
1	Review and comment on draft tenets contained at Attachment 1, page 3, Table 1.	IPT Membership	March 30, 2001
2	Develop categories for repositories: web browsers could be class I, metadata repositories class II, reference data systems class III, and authoritative data source repositories class IV.	IPT Support Group	April 24, 2001
3	Components provide LIB implementation plan updates	Components	Ongoing
4	Names of the Component IPT lead/representatives	IPT Membership	March 16, 2001
5	Meeting minutes out for review	IPT Chairman	March 19, 2001
6	Revise current IPT charter	IPT Chairman	March 21, 2001
7	Based on requirements establish IPT action groups	IPT Chairman	March 23, 2001
8	Develop a plan outline	IPT Chairman	April 12, 2001
9	Establish next meeting goals and objectives	IPT Chairman	April 12, 2001
10	Resolve policy issue regarding intention of Components to translate IDOCs to old MILS standard	DUSD(L&MR)(LSM)	April 24, 2001
11	Research and develop enterprise level authoritative data source and interface overlay	IPT Chairman	Update April 24, 2001
12	Define and resolve any policy contradiction between DRID #447#54 and use of ERPs for end-to-end procurement	DUSD(L&MR)(LSM)	April 24, 2001
13	Re-look BOD model for application at enterprise level	IPT Chairman	April 24, 2001

Date: June 4, 2001

Subject: Addendum to March 13, 2001 IPT meeting minutes.

Reference subject minutes, page 6, paragraph "Current Extensible Markup Language (XML) Direction", the following provides additional information to the minutes concerning the Open Applications Group (OAG), Business Object Document (BOD) and ebXML and are :

- The OAG and the concept of BODs originated out of a need to link ERP systems with some back-end applications.
- Recently the OAG has expanded their scope of BODs into such applications as B2B, C2B and A2A. While being involved with ebXML, the OAG is creating their own standards in B2B, C2B and A2A—but it is unclear how these standards will be interoperable with ebXML and traditional EDI.
- When comparing the OAG's BOD to the ANSI ASC X12 EDI standards, X12 provides a great deal more standards-based semantic information.
- Because of the previous bullet, BODs are not a replacement for EDI.